

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

TO DELEGATES TO THE

1948 CONVENTION

JUNE 21, 22 and 23



MANITOBA FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA



Delegate's Name.....

Representing.....

MANITOBA FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION

Winnipeg - Manitoba

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1947-48

- DISTRICT 1: Mrs. H. McRae, Durban
Neil Wright, Benito
- DISTRICT 2: Mrs. F. Harkness, Grandview
Howard Britton, Grandview
- DISTRICT 3: Mrs. C. H. Bailey, Birnie.
Percy Burnell, Strathclair
- DISTRICT 4: Mrs. K. H. Popple, Minto
Gordon Wardle, Virden
- DISTRICT 5: Mrs. Dorothy Thompson, Morden
Jack Wilton, Carman
- DISTRICT 6: Mrs. E. L. Johnson, Arborg
C. E. Wood, Marquette
- DISTRICT 7: Mrs. J. C. McDermot, Hazelridge
Thomas Wishart, Starbuck

Youth Representative: Allen Grabowski, Brunkild

President: C. E. Wood

Vice-President: Mrs. H. McRae *Executive Secretary:* J. T. McLean

Youth Director: Miss H. Matheson

Assistant Youth Director: Miss V. Fridfinnsson

Treasurer: J. W. Ward

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Misses: Margaret Mowat, Ann Simons, Betty Irving

DIRECTORS

CANADIAN FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURE

W. J. Parker, F. W. Downing, C. E. Wood

CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF CANADA

J. J. Siemens, Altona, Man.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
TO DELEGATES TO THE
1948 CONVENTION
FOR YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1948



MANITOBA FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURE
AND CO-OPERATION

610 ROYAL BANK BUILDING
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

In Memoriam



C. B. McLEAN

This Annual Convention is marred by the absence of C. B. McLean, late President of the Manitoba Dairy and Poultry Co-operative Limited, who was killed in a tragic street car accident in Winnipeg, on April 2, 1948.

Mr. McLean had been active in the Co-operative movement since 1924 and in 1926 was elected a director of the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association Limited. He became President of that Association in 1941. He was elected President of the Manitoba Dairy and Poultry Co-operative following the amalgamation with Manitoba Co-operative Dairies in 1947, a position he held until his death. Mr. McLean was an earnest believer in the co-operative movement as a means of deliverance from economic and social injustices.

His sudden and tragic passing was a great shock to all who were associated with him.

I. Introduction

During the past year members of the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture and Co-operation have been faced with many important issues. Your Board of Directors, have all times striven to act in the best interests of Manitoba farmers. With a progressive attitude toward all problems, they supported any policy designed to make the farm a better place on which to live.

This has been a prosperous year for most farmers. Manitoba's gross agricultural production in 1947, was estimated to be \$244,153,000. This is exceeded only by the record year of 1944 when gross agricultural production was estimated at \$252,304,000. Ideals for which farmers have fought are becoming a reality—such as the International Wheat Agreement. It is encouraging to note that every day more people are accepting the co-operative philosophy as a method of business and way of life.

Notwithstanding this brightening horizon, mankind is still in the throes of a desperate struggle for economic, as well as political freedom. Co-operative development in Manitoba has not yet reached its full growth. We must find a solution to many immediate problems, such as coarse grains marketing, farm income tax and freight rates. Loss of income caused by present inflationary trends which is not offset by corresponding increases in the price of farm commodities is a constant threat.

With your direction and continued active support, we know the Federation will play an important part in finding a satisfactory solution to these many difficult problems.

II. Organization

Membership

1. The M.F.A.C. is a Federation of the co-operatives in the province. The following organizations are directly affiliated with the M.F.A.C.:

- Canadian Co-operative Implements Ltd.
- Credit Union Federation of Manitoba.
- Manitoba Co-operative Cheese Producers Ltd.
- Manitoba Co-operative Honey Producers Ltd.
- Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers Ltd.
- Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale Ltd. and 73 affiliated Consumer Co-operatives.
- Manitoba Dairy and Poultry Co-operative Ltd. and 131 locals.
- Manitoba Pool Elevators and 200 Co-operative Elevator Associations.
- People's Co-operative Ltd.
- United Grain Growers Ltd. and 81 locals.
- Winnipeg District Milk Producers Co-operative Association Ltd.
- Campus Co-operative Ltd.

Membership in the Federation is in excess of 45,000.

Co-operative Associations may not become members unless they contribute to the Federation. The Constitution provides, however, for M.F.A.C. Locals, Co-operative Co-ordinating Councils and any other organization which is operated in accordance with recognized co-operative principles.

M.F.A.C. Locals

2. There are 84 M.F.A.C. locals registered with the Head Office. Of this number four are youth locals and five women's locals. Two new locals were organized at Pierson and Arborg.

Twenty-five locals have been active during the year holding a total of 120 meetings.

Central Office has provided a Monthly Newsletter for use at local meetings. Over thirty community action projects were reported. These ranged from the organization of co-operative elevator associations, credit unions and community recreational facilities to the sponsoring of folk school students and donations to charitable institutions.

Co-operative Co-ordinating Councils

3. Co-operative Co-ordinating Councils continue to make an effective contribution to the co-operative development of their respective communities. Co-op Councils are primarily concerned with the promotion of the Co-operative Movement in their districts. Of the 19 Co-op Councils registered, seven have been active this year.

Commercial Locals

4. Under the M.F.A.C. Constitution contributing locals and every local of a central organization which contributes to the M.F.A.C. is also a M.F.A.C. Local. There are approximately 485 locals of this type. Their activity within the Federation has increased considerably during the year.

Farm Radio Forum

5. In Manitoba, National Farm Radio Forum is sponsored by the M.F.A.C. The 1947-48 season was the most successful since the project was organized in this province seven years ago. A total of 100 forums were registered which held 876 meetings and with a total attendance of 8,810 rural people. Farm Forum has become a recognized part of rural living, as shown by the increase in attendance of 2,600 over last season.

The following are some comparative figures on farm radio forum:

| Series | 1946-47 | | 1947-48 | | Increase | |
|--------|---------|------------|---------|------------|----------|------------|
| | Reports | Attendance | Reports | Attendance | Reports | Attendance |
| 1 | 95 | 1,099 | 177 | 1,787 | 82 | 688 |
| 2 | 145 | 1,397 | 123 | 1,319 | -22 | -78 |
| 3 | 152 | 1,315 | 197 | 1,854 | 45 | 539 |
| 4 | 135 | 1,117 | 200 | 1,919 | 65 | 802 |
| 5 | 144 | 1,282 | 179 | 1,931 | 35 | 649 |
| Total | 671 | 6,210 | 876 | 8,810 | 205 | 2,600 |

Number of Forums Registered

| | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1941-42- 54 | 1945-46- 90* |
| 1942-43- 82 | 1946-47- 73 |
| 1943-44-114 | 1947-48-100 |
| 1944-45- 37 | |

*Of this number only 67 reported.

Number of Forums per District

| <i>District</i> | <i>1945-46</i> | <i>1946-47</i> | <i>1947-48</i> |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| 2 | 6 | 4 | 5 |
| 3 | 7 | 9 | 15 |
| 4 | 13 | 19 | 20 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 12 |
| 6 | 15 | 19 | 22 |
| 7 | 16 | 12 | 23 |
| Total | 67 | 73 | 100 |

(a) **Organization:**—Your Board of Directors, realizing the importance of Farm Forum to the Federation and the necessity of increased personal contact with rural people, decided to employ a Farm Forum Organizer on an experimental basis. Mr. Gordon Atkins, of La Riviere, joined the Federation staff in October.

The initial plan was to cover the entire Province in two months. This area was later confined to M.F.A.C. Districts 3, 4, 6 and 7. Even with this reduction in area, it was only possible to cover a small number of communities. The purpose of this organizational work was to increase interest in farm forum discussion activity, and wherever possible to organize listening groups. Seventy-one communities were covered of which 50% organized farm forum groups. The total cost of the experiment was \$545.00 at an average cost of \$7.67 per community. A total of 35 forums were organized as a result of this activity, at an average cost of \$15.35 per forum.

Members of District Federation Boards and established Farm Forum groups also assumed responsibility for the organization of new listening groups.

The Farm Forum fees were increased from 25c per member to \$1.00 per member or family. This increased fee assisted in defraying the Federation office expense of Farm Forum.

In view of this year's experience with the organization of Farm Forum groups, your Board of Directors recommends that this field of activity be increased in the future.

(b) **Publicity:**—The Manitoba Co-operator featured a weekly article on Farm Forum findings in this province. Many group secretaries sent reports to their local weekly newspaper which aroused much interest among non-members. The CBC Farm Broadcast Department also gave considerable publicity to Farm Forum on the daily farm broadcast. This assistance was much appreciated.

(c) **National Organization:**—Mr. Joseph Galway, National Secretary, visited Manitoba twice during the year. He accompanied Gordon Atkins on his initial organization work in District No. 6, and his enthusiasm and ability as an organizer were a great help in planning the Federation's organizational work.

(d) **Broadcasts:**—According to the annual questionnaire completed by all Forums, the broadcasts this season were well liked. "Marketing by Co-op" was the most popular broadcast among Manitoba groups, with "The Farmer Takes a Wife" and "What the Machine Has Done to Us" next in popularity. Most Forums prefer an equal number of dramatized and discussion broadcasts.

(e) **Action Projects:**—Farm Forum discussion has spurred on community action in many districts. Projects include: Community Clubs, Skating and Curling Rinks, Credit Unions, Eradication of Ragweed, Rural Electrification, Road Improvement and M.F.A.C. Locals. Farm Forum groups also contributed generously to the Canadian Appeal for Children Fund.

The effect of Farm Radio Forum can best be expressed by the rural people of Manitoba in their own words. Oakbank Forum remarks: "The knowledge obtained through listening and discussing the various problems affecting our community has benefited us tremendously," and Basswood states: "We unanimously agree Farm Forum has proved well worth while, both as a mental and social stimulus."

Farm Radio Forum is invaluable as a means of channelling information to farm people. It is also an excellent way of obtaining farm opinion on various important issues. For example: Farm Forum groups played a very active part in the Federation's decision on coarse grains policy, Farm Income Tax and Oleomargarine. On all Federation issues, the Farm Forums have added strength to the voice of organized agriculture.

Manitoba Occupational Group Council

6. A significant development in farmer-labour relations has taken place during the past year. Delegates to the 1947 June convention passed a resolution to the effect that Manitoba farmers be given the facts about the Trade Unions and that a closer understanding be developed between labour and agriculture. In keeping with this directive, your board of directors, in co-operation with H. A. Chappell, General Representative of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, took the initiative in organizing the Manitoba Occupational Group Council. The Council consists of representatives of the organized workers, teachers and farmers. Organizations represented are: One Big Union Central Labour Council; Winnipeg Labour Council (C.C.L.); Manitoba Teachers' Society; Credit Union Federation of Manitoba; Workers Educational Association; Red River Co-operative Supply Ltd.; Manitoba Federation of Agriculture and Co-operation. Officers include—Chairman: R. B. Russell, General Secretary, O.B.U. Central Labour Council; Vice-chairman: T. A. McMaster, General Secretary, Manitoba Teachers' Society; Secretary: J. T. McLean, Executive Secretary, Manitoba Federation of Agriculture and Co-operation.

The objectives of the Council are:

- (a) To encourage the mutual understanding of the economic and social problems of each group by friendly discussion and interchange of ideas.
- (b) To interpret the views of each group to the rank and file of the other.
- (c) To counteract any force which would tend to divide the respective groups.
- (d) To bring the message of the co-operative movement to urban consumers and to encourage the establishment of consumer co-operatives and credit unions in urban centres.

The Council seeks to achieve its objectives through the publication of a monthly News Letter, articles in farm and labour magazines, and joint meetings.

An article dealing with farmer-labour relations was published in the January issue of the Canadian National Railway Employees Monthly.

Several farmer-labour meetings were also arranged by the Council. M. F. White, President of the Red River Co-operative and J. T. McLean, Executive Secretary, M.F.A.C., were invited to give two lectures on the history and development of the co-operative movement to the leadership training class of the Workers Educational Association. Labour Union leaders have visited the Pomeroy M.F.A.C. local, and the Neepawa, Dauphin and Souris Leadership Training Schools, and at all times they have created an interest in the mutual problems of farmers and workers. F. W. Ransom, Secretary of the Manitoba Pool Elevators, addressed a general meeting of the Winnipeg and District Trades and Labour Council.

One of the most notable achievements of the Council has been the interest taken by Trade Union members in the Credit Union movement. Many meetings were arranged by the Council at which Credit Union speakers attended and outlined the organization and philosophy of the movement. Literature on Credit Unions, has also been distributed to the secretaries of all labour union locals in the province.

During the packinghouse workers' strike in the fall of 1947, the workers' case was presented to the Federation's membership. A poll taken at the time revealed that generally, farmers are sympathetic to the working man's cause.

These activities are a very small beginning of the useful work the M.O.G.C. can do in bringing a closer understanding between the worker, farmer and teacher, and also in promoting the co-operative way of life.

Co-operative Advisory Committee

7. Your Board of Directors, realizing the need for an over-all co-ordinating committee of provincial co-operatives, was instrumental in the organization of the Co-operative Advisory Committee last September. This committee consists of representatives from the Board of Directors of each of the provincial commercial co-operatives. W. J. Landreth, Secretary of Canadian Poultry Sales Ltd., is Chairman of the Committee, and J. T. McLean, Executive Secretary of the M.F.A.C., Secretary. The committee has been valuable in advising and assisting the Federation with such questions as co-operative taxation, legislation affecting co-operatives, and with financial matters. It has assisted materially in maintaining friendly relations among co-operative organizations as well as in the co-ordination of M.F.A.C. activities. Your Board has enjoyed whole-hearted support from member organizations and their co-operation has contributed largely to the success of the M.F.A.C. program.

Central Office Organization

8. On June 30th, 1947, W. J. Landreth, Executive Secretary of the M.F.A.C., returned to his former position with Canadian Poultry Sales Ltd. He was succeeded by J. T. McLean, formerly Agricultural Secretary. Misses

Vordis Fridfinnsson and Ann Simons became staff members on September 2nd, and Miss Betty Irving joined the staff on October 1st, 1947. The central office staff includes: J. T. McLean, Executive Secretary; Miss Helen Matheson, Youth Director; Miss Vordis Fridfinnsson, Assistant Youth Director; J. W. Ward, Treasurer. Other members of the staff are: Misses Margaret Mowat, Ann Simons, and Betty Irving. In addition, Mr. Gordon Atkins, of La Riviere, was employed as Farm Forum organizer for two months during the fall.

III. Agriculture

Salute to Agriculture

1. June 21st is now recognized as Farmers' Day in Canada. The Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association, again worked with the C.F.A. and the provincial Federations in sponsoring a "Salute to Agriculture" during the third week in June. Many weekly newspapers in Manitoba carried feature articles written by prominent agriculturists and farm leaders. Several communities held Co-op picnics and Rallies sponsored by co-operative councils and M.F.A.C. locals. The M.F.A.C. Youth Department held a Provincial Tag Day, the success of which was outstanding considering the heavy rains general throughout the province that day.

Harvest Wages

2. Faced with unnatural competition among farmers for good harvest help, and the resultant uncontrolled increase in harvest wages, your Board of Directors again went on record last fall that \$5.00 per day for stooking and \$6.00 per day for threshing was considered a fair wage for efficient harvest help.

Your Directors believe that such action helped to standardize wages paid to harvest help.

Daylight Saving Time

3. The change to daylight saving time by many urban centres in April each year, continues to be a source of hindrance and annoyance to rural people. The C.F.A. Annual Convention endorsed standard time, but referred it to the Provincial Federations as it is a matter of provincial jurisdiction.

There are no statutes or bylaws in Manitoba in regard to the enforcement of daylight saving time. Some municipalities have passed a bylaw putting the clock ahead one hour for purposes of their own offices and employees. Most offices and stores in such centres have generally followed suit.

The Alberta Government has passed a law making daylight saving time illegal, but it is questionable whether this is an effective means of control as ways can be found of achieving the same result by simply starting work an hour earlier.

Because daylight saving time is so strongly opposed by farmers throughout the province, as indicated by a poll carried in the M.F.A.C. Newsletter and among Farm Forum groups, your Board of Directors stated publicly on

April 22nd that they were definitely opposed to Daylight Saving Time, and called upon towns and municipalities to reject this practice. The statement pointed out that last year, only a small number of towns in the province adopted daylight saving time, and in these areas, considerable hardship was imposed upon the rural population.

Your Directors believe the most effective manner to overcome this hindrance and inconvenience, is to create public opinion against the adoption of Daylight Saving Time by towns and municipalities.

Gas Tax Rebate Form

4. Delegates to the 1947 convention strongly protested the Gas Tax Rebate Form in use at the time. They maintained that farmers were not able to complete the form in detail, and they protested having to sign an affidavit that estimates made were correct when actually they were only estimates. Farmers disliked the form because of the detailed statements requiring the number of hours spent on each farm operation.

A Federation committee consisting of Jack Wilton of Carman, Tom Wishart of Starbuck, and Harry Dankesreiter of Beaver, and J. T. McLean of Central Office, met with R. B. Baillie, Commissioner of Taxation, and other taxation branch officials to discuss possible revision of the form. A more acceptable form has now been issued, which by all indications, is meeting with general farm approval.

Farm Income Tax

5. Farm Income Tax is one of the most contentious issues facing farmers. In January of this year, the M.F.A.C. office assisted the Farm Income Tax Division in arranging 84 meetings in Manitoba, at which over 2,972 farmers attended. Farm Income Tax was discussed and the meetings helped to create a better understanding of Farm Income Tax problems. However, the good effect of these meetings was destroyed when the new T1 Prairie Farmers 1947 return was distributed.

A wave of protest developed against the inclusion of the net worth statement in the new form. As a result of the efforts of the M.F.A.C. and the C.F.A. the Hon. J. J. McCann, Minister of National Revenue, announced on March 19th, that farmers would not be required to complete the net worth statement in their 1947 returns. The Federation has taken the stand that the net worth and inventory sections of the T1 Prairie Farmers return should be permanently removed.

C. E. Wood, President of the Federation, was invited to act on a special committee appointed by the Agricultural Committee of the Manitoba Legislature, to consider ways and means of simplifying the present Income Tax form.

Your Board of Directors believe officials of the Department of National Revenue would be well advised in future to consult with the C.F.A. and provincial federations when changes are being planned in Income Tax regulations.

Farm Bookkeeping

6. Farmers are finding it necessary to keep more accurate account of their farming operations. During the 1946-1947 Farm Forum season, considerable interest was created in keeping records, by a broadcast entitled "Good Records Can Be Kept."

Although the proposal considered at the time was not acceptable to the majority of Manitoba farmers, a great deal of interest in keeping of farm accounts was created. As a result, S. Sinclair, Professor of Agricultural Economics, University of Manitoba, in co-operation with the Federation, has organized groups at Marquette, Starbuck and Carman, members of which are farmers anxious to keep more accurate farm records.

Professor Sinclair invited each group to a pre-season conference, where farm inventories and general bookkeeping problems were discussed. He plans to visit each of the farmers during the summer months, and assist with any problems which may have arisen. A post-season conference will be held next fall when accounts will be closed and some cost accounting made of each farm unit.

This project could be developed on a large scale throughout the province, if Professor Sinclair's department had the finances necessary to carry on this type of work. Your Board is also convinced that more attention should be given to teaching farm bookkeeping methods in rural schools.

Prairie Regional Employment Advisory Board

7. The board consists of representatives of labour, industry, agriculture and government departments. It acts as a clearing house for opinions and suggestions on employment held by the various organizations represented.

In the field of agriculture the board was instrumental in bringing an additional 200 Polish veterans for work in sugar beet fields. An eastern excursion of harvest help was again run from Ontario. The board believes, in the light of present information, that there will be no serious shortage of farm help this year. C. E. Wood represents the M.F.A.C. on the board.

Prairie Regional Unemployment Insurance Committee

8. The Committee, made up of representatives of labour, management, veterans' organizations and agriculture, acts in an advisory capacity to the officials in charge of unemployment insurance.

The Committee has been considering projects to bring about a greater degree of full employment. In this regard unskilled workers and workers in older age groups present the biggest problem. A youth centre for young people leaving school is also being planned.

Mrs. Dorothy Thompson represents the M.F.A.C. on the committee.

Freight Rates

9. The M.F.A.C. in association with the Provincial Government, major co-operatives and other interested bodies presented briefs to the Board of Transport Commissioners when hearings were held in Winnipeg, July 2, 1947.

The M.F.A.C. submission pointed to the freight rate discrimination between Eastern and Western Canada, and said the proposed tariff changes, if implemented, would increase the cost of every item the farmer has to purchase, and decrease the net revenue from most of the things which he sells.

The Federation brief argued:

- (a) The proposed freight rates will mean a permanent increase in the costs of production of farm products;
- (b) Because of competition, the proposed rate increases will have to be borne largely by Western Agriculture;
- (c) It is unfair to impose these rates on a minority of the Canadian people, particularly since that minority is not responsible for the conditions which have prompted the railways to ask for increased rates;
- (d) The present rates already discriminate against Western Agriculture, so that any further increase will aggravate that discrimination;
- (e) The requested increase will have a definite inflationary effect, raise production and living costs, and bear heavily upon the farmer whose income is still largely limited by control.

C. E. Wood presented the M.F.A.C. brief.

Coarse Grains Policy

10. The most controversial subject during the year has been the Federal Government's Coarse Grains Policy. Your Board of Directors condemned the Federal Government's action for removing ceilings and subsidies on coarse grains on the 21st of October, 1947. In a letter to Honourables J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, D. C. Abbott, Minister of Finance and J. A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Federation demanded that in the interest of Manitoba farmers the Federal Government correct the irreparable harm done to livestock, dairy and poultry farmers by:

1. Re-negotiating the British contract prices on a basis sufficient to cover recent increases in cost of production.
2. Opening of the American market for the export of livestock.
3. Subsidizing the producer of livestock, dairy and poultry products to bring them in line with current prices of coarse grains.

The letter also stated that Manitoba farmers want coarse grains handled through the Canadian Wheat Board and that they most emphatically protest the re-opening of the Coarse Grains Futures Market in Winnipeg.

The Federation's letter maintained that the Dominion Government should accept responsibility for losses to farmers who sold their coarse grains before ceilings were removed.

The Federal Government has passed a bill (135) making it possible for the Canadian Wheat Board to market oats and barley. Some Federal authorities

claim it will be necessary for the provincial governments to pass complementary legislation to make this amendment effective. The Saskatchewan Government has passed the complementary legislation, but the Governments of Alberta and Manitoba are waiting for more detailed information as to the farmers' position before taking action. In a recent letter to Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, Premier S. S. Garson, K.C. asked among other things:

1. Is the Wheat Board to be the agent of the producer of oats and barley, responsible for securing the best price possible in all available outlets, or is the Board to be the agency of the government buying oats and barley at a price set by the Government, for reasons not necessarily related to and even incompatible with securing the best price?

2. Is the price to be set at a certain level to keep down Canadian cost of living or to provide livestock raisers with feed at a reasonable figure?

3. If the Wheat Board fixed the price of oats and barley below what they could be sold for, will the producer lose or will the Canadian people pay the loss?

Your Directors have taken the stand that the Canadian Wheat Board Act be amended to provide that the Wheat Board be the sole marketing agency for all other grains in addition to wheat, and that such legislation be based upon the principle that the Wheat Board shall be an agency operating primarily for the benefit and in the interests of grain producers. They are also of the opinion that Bill 135 in its present form does not offer the necessary safeguards to the producer of coarse grains.

M.F.A.C. Meets Provincial Cabinet

11. (a) **Crop Insurance:** In a brief presented to the Manitoba Cabinet on October 29, the M.F.A.C. Executive requested the Provincial Government to give immediate consideration to the establishment of a Crop Insurance Plan, on the basis recommended in the report of the Manitoba Crop Insurance Committee submitted in 1939. This report recommended that a crop insurance scheme for Manitoba should be on a municipal basis.

The premium rates and guaranteed minimum yields were figured on the basis of an all risk plan with 75% of the population in a municipality agreeing to participate, and 25% of the wheat acreage of the farms included in the scheme.

The Provincial Cabinet stated that it would be less costly for co-operative grain handling organizations to set up their own crop insurance plan, rather than have the Government establish such a scheme. They added that 40% of the cost of any insurance plan consists of sales, administration and settlement, and that a co-operative, such as Manitoba Pool Elevators, could provide a much cheaper insurance plan than any set up and administered by the Government.

(b) **Rural Electrification:** The brief also pointed out that electrical supplies were not being made available to Hydro users in sufficient quantity, and urged that the Government remedy this situation.

(c) **Health:** In the field of health, the M.F.A.C. presentation stated that rural people are alarmed about the severe shortage of trained nurses. In some cases, this shortage is so acute that patients have not received proper care.

The Government was requested to give immediate consideration to the nursing shortage, particularly as it applies to rural hospitals.

The brief also stated that the Federation believes the most effective way of improving rural health is through preventative medicine.

(d) **Co-op Trucking:** The submission pointed out that it has been extremely difficult in the past for co-operative trucking associations to receive recognition from the Public Utilities Board. The Federation recognizes the need for Government regulations in the trucking business. However, it requested that the Public Utilities Board give more consideration than it has in the past to groups of farmers who, after organizing a co-operative trucking association, apply for a P.S.V. licence.

The brief also urged the establishment of more larger school areas of administration; the appointment of a Director to head the new sub-division within the Department of Agriculture known as Co-operative Services; and that a more liberal attitude be taken in granting timber permits in all timbered areas of the province.

Western Agricultural Conference

12. The annual meeting of the Western Agricultural Conference was held in Winnipeg on January 21, 22 and 23, 1948. Delegates represented the Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba Federations of Agriculture and the United Grain Growers.

Due to conflicting dates with the annual meetings of both the Dairy Farmers of Canada and the B.C. Fruit Growers Association, the British Columbia Federation of Agriculture was not represented at the conference. This was the first time in the history of the conference that B.C. has not been represented.

One of the chief items of business before the conference was consideration of a constitution. The objects of the Western Agricultural Conference are:

1. To deal specifically with matters affecting the interests of agriculture in the four western provinces.
2. To reconcile the interests of the various groups of primary producers and discourage any tendencies to sectionalism, which would detract from the strength of agriculture in the national economy.
3. To act as a preparatory committee for the presentation of western resolutions to the annual meeting of the C.F.A.

Membership of the Conference consists of the provincial and regional organizations in the four western provinces who are members of the C.F.A. Each provincial Federation is allowed six delegates to the conference, and each inter-provincial body, one delegate. The chief purpose of the conference is to consolidate western farm opinion on agricultural issues prior to the annual meeting of the C.F.A. Ninety-three resolutions were presented to the Conference, of which 58 were forwarded for consideration at the annual meeting of the C.F.A.

Important issues discussed at the Conference included coarse grain policy, Dominion marketing legislation, packinghouse workers' strike, and farm income tax. C. E. Wood, of Manitoba, was re-elected President of the Conference, and Messrs. R. A. Marler, J. R. J. Sterling and A. F. Sproule, of Alberta, B.C. and Saskatchewan respectively, were elected vice-presidents. Mrs. H. McRae, of Durban, Manitoba, represents the Conference on the national board of Farm Radio Forum. Mrs. McRae was also elected to the national board of the Canadian Association of Consumers. R. C. Steele, Manager of Manitoba Pool Elevators, represents the Western Agricultural Conference on the National Health Council. M.F.A.C. delegates to the Conference were Mrs. H. McRae, Mrs. Dorothy Thompson, C. E. Wood, W. J. Parker, W. F. McGregor, and the late C. B. McLean.

C.F.A. Convention

13. The 12th annual meeting of the C.F.A. was held at Brockville, Ontario, on January 27 and 28, 1948. A new policy in regard to procedure was adopted, which allowed all Federation members and visitors the full privileges of the meeting. However, because of the impossibility of equitable representation from all parts of Canada, resolutions passed at the Conference are policy of the C.F.A. only after they have been approved by the Board of Directors.

In his annual presidential address Mr. H. H. Hannam stated that the C.F.A. is a democratic organization, organized, financed and directed by farmers. The Federation, he added, has no ties and no entangling alliances or gentleman's agreement with any group or party or Government. It stands independent, ready to co-operate with all who share its ideals and think in line with its program; and likewise ready to do battle if need be, with those who oppose its fundamentally democratic procedures, its co-operative methods, and its march toward a better order of service for mankind. "Canadian Farmers had never been advocates of high prices and are not so today," Mr. Hannam stated, "Their policy has been one of farm prices in a proper balance with those of other major groups in the nation, and preferably on a moderate level." He continued by saying that moderate price levels is the policy of Canadian farmers and this has been amply demonstrated during recent years in two different ways. Firstly, organized agriculture is credited with having taken a leading position in its support of the nation's wartime price ceiling program—that ceiling was held well below world prices. Secondly, organized wheat producers have been staunch in their backing of a wheat stabilization program which held their price at a moderate figure while higher prices were obtained by other wheat exporting countries. "They did it," he said, "because they believed such a policy, was the soundest and wisest program in the long run for all growers of wheat and consumers of bread. Where," he asked, "is there a more outstanding example of economic and international statesmanship?"

Mr. Hannam reported that the Federation faced one of the toughest assignments of its career when it appeared before the Board of Railway Commissioners both in regional hearings and in its final sitting at Ottawa, and opposed the application of the railways for a 30 per cent increase in freight rates. The Federation's case was built on the contention that over the past 20 years, Canadian railways have undoubtedly received a share of the national economy which equalled, if not exceeded that received by agriculture; and in the next ten years even on the present basis of rates, the railways are likely to come out equally as well as, if not better than agriculture.

Many other important matters dealt with included: The Canadian Wheat Board, coarse grains policy, International Wheat Agreement, freight assistance on feed grains, price controls, farm income tax, P.F.A.A. and packinghouse strikes, to mention only a few.

One of the outstanding features of the convention was the active part played by farm women representatives. They were particularly concerned with problems of health and education. A National Farm Women's Committee is being organized, and an amendment to the C.F.A. Constitution giving the Committee the right to nominate two representatives to the National Board is under consideration.

Manitoba's representatives on the C.F.A. Board of Directors are: C. E. Wood, President of the M.F.A.C., W. J. Parker, President of Manitoba Pool Elevators, and F. W. Downing, Manager, Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Western) Limited.

C.F.A. Meets Federal Cabinet

14. The C.F.A. Board of Directors met the Federal Cabinet on February 26, 1948. In a prepared submission, the Federation stated its main objective is the development and maintenance of a sound and prosperous agriculture, on a basis which will enable the Canadian farmer to make his due contribution to the national well-being, and to the establishment of a food economy which will be most conducive to the building of a permanent world peace.

The Federation urged the following:

(a) **Coarse Grains:** That the Canadian Wheat Board become the sole marketing agency for all other grains in addition to wheat. (One member body recorded dissent), and further that the Wheat Board be an agency operating primarily for the benefit and in the interests of grain producers, and that it be provided always that the Board's domestic and selling policy shall carry out the spirit and intent of a general agricultural policy that shall effect a proper relationship between grain and livestock prices, as determined by the Federal Department of Agriculture after consultation with the C.F.A.

(b) **The Livestock Industry:** The submission urged the restoration of the U.S. livestock market at the earliest possible moment consistent with the national interest. Pending this, the delegation urged the immediate establishment of token shipments as a means of preserving contact with that market. The method suggested was the setting up of machinery by the Government for the handling of such export, with any surplus money accruing to be used in the interests of the beef cattle industry. The submission also reiterated its request for a Board of Livestock Commissioners to supervise the industry.

(c) **Packinghouse Strikes:** The Federation pointed out that the livestock industry faced a critical situation last fall during an unduly prolonged strike in the meat packing industry, at which time serious losses were suffered by producers. The submission urged that all meat packing plants should be declared by the Government to be "works" fundamental to the daily welfare of the people of Canada, both producers and consumers. They further recommended the enactment of legislation to compel parties to arbitrate within a given period

of time and that strikes and lockouts be prohibited during the arbitration proceedings.

(d) **Canada-U.K. Wheat Agreements:** The delegation re-affirmed the stabilization features of the Canada-U.K. Wheat Agreement, and urged that in the interests of a stabilized agriculture, every effort be made to secure international wheat agreements between principal exporting and importing countries, which would establish minimum prices to safeguard producers in times of unwanted surpluses and to safeguard the position of consumers in times of short supply.

(e) **Dairy Industry:** The delegation claimed that farmers are entitled to the cost of production and asked the Dominion Government to recognize that principle in any action it may take determining or affecting prices or returns to dairy farmers. The delegation also urged the continuance of the prohibition of the importation, manufacture or sale of margarine in Canada, in view of the losses which the introduction of a substitute for butter would inflict upon cream producers particularly, and also upon other dairy producers.

(f) **Farm Income Tax:** The Federation emphatically protested the introduction of net worth statements into the income tax returns to be made by farmers. They recommended: that the Government appoint a Board of Review having farmer representation, to pass upon all cases where farmers had been taxed on the basis of net worth; removal of the regulation requiring farmers to deduct tax from wages of seasonal employees; that the official assessment be made on income tax returns within 12 months from the date of filing; and that exemptions for single persons be increased to \$1,200 and for married persons to \$2,400.

(g) **Health:** The Federation stressed the problem of obtaining and maintaining adequate medical personnel to service rural people. It recommended, as a remedy, assistance in providing further facilities for the training of personnel for rural practice, and urged the Government to give the necessary assistance to this project because any health insurance plan which may be adopted must necessarily fail if there is not sufficient personnel available to implement the plan in every part of Canada, rural and urban.

Other matters dealt with included shortage of fertilizers, Agricultural Prices Support Act, Marketing Legislation and Soil Conservation and Reclamation.

The delegation was headed by H. H. Hannam, President. He was accompanied by 16 other Directors and officers of the Federation. Ten members of the Cabinet were present, headed by Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent, acting for the Prime Minister.

I.F.A.P.

15. The third annual conference of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers convened in Paris, France, May 19, 1948. Mr. George McConnell, Vice-President of Manitoba Pool Elevators represented Manitoba in the C.F.A. delegation to the Conference. A Canadian, Andrew Cairns, formerly of Alberta and recently secretary of the International Wheat Council, Washington, has been named Executive Director of I.F.A.P.

In a prepared statement the Canadian Delegation reiterated its conviction that mutual understanding, consultation, negotiation and agreement between nations in the developing and carrying out of a world food program is eminently sound and fundamental to the highest conception of human progress. The delegation statement recalled that at The Hague there was unanimous approval of international commodity agreements for basic farm commodities entering extensively into world trade, and great importance was attached to the early signing of a multilateral wheat agreement. The Canadian delegation believed, the statement added, that without the existence and support of I.F.A.P. a wheat agreement could not perhaps have been possible at this time.

The Canadian delegation urged the I.F.A.P. Conference to pledge its whole-hearted support, and appeal in solid unity for participation in and ratification of the wheat agreement by every nation concerned in international trading in wheat.

"We believe," the statement concluded, "that if we are to have a peaceful world it can be achieved more readily, and is perhaps only possible, if we first of all succeed in feeding the world in an organized way."

The motto that correctly expresses our aims and aspirations is "Peace and Plenty."

IV. Co-operation

Co-op Tour

1. The Federation was again privileged to be host to 16 American co-operators last August. The Tour, under the leadership of Mr. Seth Fisher, Educational Director of the Midland Co-operative Wholesale, was organized and sponsored by the Co-operative League of the U.S.A.

In Manitoba, the Tour included visits with co-operators in Altona, Winnipeg, Portage, Brandon and Dauphin.

Co-op Luncheon

2. The Co-op Luncheon, held on Thursdays in the Antique Tea Rooms, has not been well attended this year. The chief hindrance to the success of the Luncheon has been the lack of a suitable meeting place.

Luncheon enthusiasts are considering the organization of a co-operative restaurant. However, no definite plans have been made because the Manitoba Pool Elevators and Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Employees Associations have not yet decided what they are prepared to do in this respect. It is hoped that a Co-op restaurant might be organized in the Lombard Building, the new premises of the Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba Pool Elevators.

Co-op Toastmasters' Club

3. Co-op Toastmasters' Club No. 419 has had a successful year, in assisting co-operators to improve their speech and leadership ability. Club members

have also taken an active part as judges at M.F.A.C. public speaking contests in districts surrounding Winnipeg.

Membership in the club is restricted to members or employees of co-operative organizations.

Canadian Appeal For Children

4. Because of the prestige enjoyed by the International Co-operative Alliance and the International Federation of Agricultural Producers in the United Nations, the C.U.C. and C.F.A. were given an opportunity to respond to a call for help in the war-devastated areas of Europe and Asia. Co-operators and farmers were asked to assist in raising \$10,000,000—one and one-half million of which was to be raised by agriculture.

The Canadian Appeal for Children was launched on February 9. Agriculture's share in Manitoba was \$140,000. The Federation played the leading part in the organization of the Manitoba Agricultural Committee. Hon. D. L. Campbell, Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, acted as Chairman. D. W. Richmond, Assistant Secretary, Manitoba Pool Elevators, was executive vice-chairman, and F. G. Muirhead of T. Eaton Co. was appointed secretary.

Elevator Agents, Managers of Creameries, Co-op Stores and many others were appointed as solicitors. Only \$34,427.94 of our objective of \$140,000 was reached. The campaign lagged because of several factors, chief of which was the lack of individual canvassers, also the impassibility of roads during February and March, and the overlapping of campaign drives.

Co-operative Union of Canada

5. The chief functions of the Co-operative Union of Canada are of an educational nature, but it has been active also in the legislative field. The C.U.C. has waged an effective battle in the discriminatory tax levied against co-operatives.

During the past year, the Union has worked on a ten point plan which included:

(a) **Credit Societies:** The organization of provincial co-operative credit societies has been given consideration in an effort to obtain a uniform pattern for such societies. A National Co-operative Credit Committee has been named to collect information and report on a course of action for the organization of a National Co-operative Credit Society.

(b) **Co-operative-Labour School:** On February 2, 1948, the first co-operative-labour school, under the direction of A. H. K. Musgrove, Educational Director of the Ontario Co-operative Union, opened in Toronto. The purpose of the school was to provide labour union members with sufficient knowledge of the history, principles and operating practices of co-operatives to enable them to give assistance to their fellow workers in promoting the development of consumer co-operatives in urban centres. The Canadian Congress of Labour and its affiliated unions paid the expenses and the C.U.C. organized the course and provided instructors. One member of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees from Winnipeg attended the school.

In addition, the C.U.C. worked towards the teaching of the co-operative philosophy in elementary, secondary schools and Universities, assisted in the organization of co-operative tours, and established a co-operative foundation fund to be used to further co-operative development. Manitoba's representative on the National Board is J. J. Siemens, Vice-President of the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale.

Co-operative Congress

6. The annual Co-op Congress was held in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, March 9 to 11, 1948. In his Presidential address, R. S. Staples reported that progress had been made by the C.U.C. since its re-organization 1945. He stressed the need for a strong central organization and reviewed briefly the activities and new fields of co-operative endeavour. He told of the fight against unjust taxation and the responsibility which should not be evaded in world affairs.

An outstanding feature of the Congress was an address by Victor Reuther, Educational Director of the United Automobile Workers of America (C.I.O.). Mr. Reuther advocated a closer working relationship between labour, consumer and producer co-operatives. He told of the functions of Unions in bridging the gap between labour and management. The development of consumer co-operatives among members of the U.A.W. was outlined by Mr. Reuther. In some sections, stores have sprung up overnight, particularly following the removal of price controls in the U.S. He added that Union members are interested in merchandising, health and housing co-operatives.

In regard to the C.U.C. future program, the Congress recommended:

- (a) The completion of national organization of the union.
- (b) The continued provision of information on the history, principles and philosophy of the co-operative movement.
- (c) The organization of a Youth Section of the Congress.
- (d) Continued activity in the field of co-operative taxation, and efforts to obtain a Dominion Co-operative Act.

C.U.C. Submission to the Federal Cabinet

7. On April 20, 1948, the Executive of the Co-operative Union of Canada and Le Conseil Canadien de la Cooperative met with the Federal Cabinet. In a prepared submission the C.U.C. delegation pointed out that in a year of increased living costs co-operatives had been making large savings for consumers in the low and moderate income groups. They also have been a check on monopolistic practices and have been of general economic benefit to the economy as a whole.

The submission requested:

- (a) Dominion co-operative legislation to meet the needs of co-operatives on an inter-provincial basis.

- (b) Amendments to the National Housing Act to permit, among other things, loans for financing low cost co-operative housing projects, to be owned either individually or on a mutual basis.
- (c) The repeal of the 3% provision because it is inequitable and discriminates against small co-operatives. In addition, the delegation requested that in computing taxable income, co-operatives be permitted to deduct from undistributed surplus limited contingency reserves, which are required to be set aside by provincial law.

The brief also defined the type of organization or association which the C.U.C. believes should not be liable to taxation under the Income War Tax Act or the Excess Profits Tax Act.

V. Youth Training Under The M.F.A.C.

During the 1947-48 season of Youth Training activities the Federation records a new high in the number of courses conducted. Eighteen weeks in all—or over one-third of the entire year was given to the conduct of Camps, Folk Schools, and Advanced Leadership Courses. Attendance at these events totalled 238 and of this number only 34 had previously participated in Federation activities.

Purpose

1. In eight years of effort the broad basic purpose of all training courses has remained unchanged and may be summed up as follows: To awaken young people to the consciousness of their own potentialities; to inspire in them a desire for more abundant living; to acquaint them with the satisfaction of co-operative action and of co-operative living; to equip them with a few fundamental facts and basic techniques for leadership; to provide an opportunity to contribute to community progress and to the betterment of society as a whole.

Program of Studies

2. **General:** The program of studies, aimed at realizing the purposes enumerated above, has as its fundamental course a study of the Co-operative Movement in its many phases. Also basic in the curriculum is a series of studies on and practical experience in self-expression—public speaking, conduct of meetings, addresses for special occasions, panel discussions, forums, etc. Health, education, recreation, soil conservation—discussed in relation to the individual and his community are given a place on the agenda. Provision is also made for delving into topics of a less factual nature. It is probably worthy of note that discussions of this kind were entered into eagerly by all students and there is considerable evidence to prove that these may have left the most lasting impressions. Included among these topics were questions such as: Have we any moral obligation to persons less fortunate than ourselves? What of Nationalism?

How can we contribute to the elimination of racial and religious intolerance?
What is the purpose of life?

Advanced Courses: For the three Advanced Leadership Courses the four-point program as introduced in 1947 was continued and developed. The following table outlines courses and topics under discussion:

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Co-operation. | Farm-Labour relations. | Private enterprise versus |
| History of the farm | Grain Exchange. | co-operative enterprise. |
| movement. | Nature of economic | Credit Unions. |
| Monopolies and cartels. | crises. | |
| History of Labour. | Currency. | |

CULTURAL

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Drama | Art | Handcrafts |
| Stage techniques. | Canadian artists. | Soap carving. |
| Stage make-up. | Appreciation of good | Music |
| Pantomime. | art. | Choral singing. |
| Hints on play produc- | Art exhibits. | Hints on voice develop- |
| tion. | New developments in | ment. |
| | art. | |

PHYSICAL

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Physical Recreation | Gymnastics. | Reels and square |
| Tumbling. | Social Recreation | dancing. |
| Pyramid building. | Folk dancing | Games, stunts. |

PRACTICAL

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Agriculture | Soil conservation. | Homemaking |
| Weeds and weed con- | Poultry. | Health. |
| trol. | Chemical destroyers. | Nutrition. |
| Livestock. | Crop rotation. | Budgeting. |
| Animal diseases. | | New fabrics. |

Note: Topics listed under "Social and Economic" and under "Drama" were dealt with at each of the three Advanced Courses, but due to practical difficulties, leadership for all other courses was not always available. Art appreciation was enjoyed at two of the three schools, music at one, nutrition at two, physical recreation at two, and a complete program in agricultural subjects at two.

Organization: Organization of a Folk School or Advanced Training Course involves a considerable amount of effort on the part of local people. Those taking charge of initial arrangements for schools of the past season were Folk School students, M.F.A.C. Board members, Pool Elevator Locals, Women's Institutes, Agricultural Representative, Consumer Co-operatives, Ladies' Aid, Co-ordinating Council.

Satisfactory hall accommodation was available for all courses, and through the hospitality of residents billets were provided for the students and staff. Only a very nominal sum was paid for billets. Excellent service was rendered by each "House Mother" whose responsibility it was to plan and prepare the meals for the group. Fees paid by the students for board, room and tuition were ten

dollars for one week Folk Schools and twenty-five dollars for the three-week Advanced Courses.

A word with regard to the more intangible assets of the schools might not be out of place. The complete informality and the measures of self-discipline tend to prevent the schools from acquiring a too academic tone, and the friendly "all-for-each-and-each-for-all" atmosphere completely eliminates any sense of inferiority or possibility of intolerance. Freedom of thought and expression at all times encourages individual participation as do also the daily duties of which the class takes complete charge—sing-songs, morning worship, day's evaluation, news report, and exacting of penalties. Recognition of the satisfactions and accomplishments of teamwork comes as a result of living co-operatively together. Group standards exert influence and effect personal behavior of a high calibre; and a new consciousness of the responsibilities of citizenship proves to be the starting place for much community activity.

Summer Camps: Plans to hold summer camps at Birtle were disrupted by spring floods but the Federation was able to secure from the Department of Natural Resources the use of the Singoosh Lake site in the Duck Mountain Reserve. The original plan to conduct three camps—youth, junior, and juvenile was altered because of road conditions which necessitated changes in dates and also because of distances involved in reaching the camp site.

Of approximately 110 registered for camp only 56 were able to attend. A special series of studies was arranged for the eight young people who participated in camp life as a unit within the Junior group. The series included a study of the McGregor Report on International Monopolies and Cartels, and of Sanderson's Leadership for Rural Life. In addition to classes on self-expression, the co-operative idea, and nature study, the Juniors and Juveniles had time for creative work in the form of moulding and woodwork. A full schedule of sports was enjoyed at all camps.

Rallies: 1947 experiments with Youth Rallies proved so successful that the number organized for the past season was increased to five. Rallies held during the fall months at Woodlands, Cypress River, Swan River, Grandview and a Christmas Party Rally at Basswood drew a registration of over 360 and an added number to share in the social activities of the evening.

The program of all rallies combined features of both an educational and recreational nature. Afternoon sessions were given to a study of the M.F.A.C. program and the part which young people might take in promotion work. A guest speaker and social events concluded the day.

Rallies have proved valuable in locating prospective Folk School students, in contacting teachers re the Shanamac project, and in arousing general enthusiasm among the young people.

TABLE OF COURSES CONDUCTED BY THE FEDERATION DURING ITS FISCAL YEAR 1947-48

| Place | Type of School | Date (Inclusive) | Attendance | No. of Communities Represented | Student Sponsors | Organizations Assisting with Publicity and Program |
|-----------|----------------------------|----------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Singoosh | Camp for Youth and Juniors | July 21-27, 1947 | 33 | 11 | | |
| Singoosh | Camp for Juveniles | July 28-Aug. 3, 1947 | 23 | 10 | | |
| Bowsman | Folk School | Nov. 10-16, 1947 | 12 | 5 | M.P.E., 1 Association—2 Students | Department of Agriculture Department of Health |
| Baldur | Folk School | Nov. 19-25, 1947 | 15 | 4 | | Baldur Consumer Co-op Baldur W.I. |
| Pierson | Folk School | Dec. 10-16, 1947 | 15 | 2 | | Pierson M.P.E. Pierson Consumer Co-op Manitoba Pool Elevators Manitoba Physical Fitness |
| Minnedosa | Folk School | Jan. 28-Feb. 3, 1948 | 17 | 9 | M.P.E., 5 Associations—10 Students | Department of Agriculture Minnedosa Consumer Co-op Minnedosa M.P.E. National Film Board Manitoba Physical Fitness |
| Teulon | Folk School | Feb. 28-Mar. 5, 1948 | 15 | 4 | M.P.E., 2 Associations—8 Students Arborg Co-op Creamery—2 Students | Department of Agriculture Manitoba Physical Fitness |
| Gladstone | Folk School | Mar. 27-Apr. 2, 1948 | 20 | 8 | Hazelridge Seed Club—3 Students M.P.E., 1 Association—2 Students | Manitoba Physical Fitness Gladstone M.P.E. Gladstone "Age Press" United Grain Growers Ltd. |
| Elm Creek | Folk School | Apr. 10-16, 1948 | 18 | 3 | Elm Creek Credit Union—1 Student Elm Creek Business Men's Club—1 Student Elm Creek Con. Co-op—3 Students M.P.E., 2 Associations—9 Students | Elm Creek M.F.A.C. Elm Creek Credit Union Elm Creek M.P.E. Elm Creek Consumer Co-op Manitoba Pool Elevators Department of Education Department of Agriculture National Film Board |

| | | | | | | |
|---------|----------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----|---|---|
| Neepawa | Advanced Leadership School | Jan. 6-24, 1948 | 23 6 (part time) | 16 | M.P.E., 11 Associations—15 Students | Neepawa Consumer Co-op National Film Board Manitoba Pool Elevators Manitoba Co-op Wholesale Manitoba Physical Fitness Occupational Group Council Department of Agriculture |
| Dauphin | Advanced Leadership School | Feb. 4-24, 1948 | 24 3 (part time) | 8 | M.P.E., 8 Associations—12 Students Dauphin Plains M.F.A.C. Local—1 Student | Dauphin M.P.E. Dauphin Consumer Co-op National Film Board Manitoba Pool Elevators Manitoba Physical Fitness Occupational Group Council Canadian Poultry Sales, Ltd. Department of Health United Grain Growers Ltd. Department of Education |
| Souris | Advanced Leadership School | Mar. 11-31, 1948 | 14 | 10 | M.P.E., 6 Associations—7 Students | Souris M.P.E. Occupational Group Council Department of Health Department of Agriculture |

(School scheduled to be held at Lowe Farm cancelled, due to insufficient enrolment.)

(School scheduled to be held at Starbuck cancelled, due to inadequate facilities.)

(School scheduled to be held at Grandview cancelled, due to unsuitable time of year.)

(Special appreciation is accorded the Manitoba Co-operator for the invaluable publicity given all events.)

STUDENTS SPONSORED

Folk Schools:

| | |
|-------------------------------|----|
| Manitoba Pool Elevators | 28 |
| Co-op Creamery | 2 |
| Seed Club | 3 |
| Business Men's Club | 1 |
| Consumer Co-operative | 3 |

Advanced Schools:

| | |
|-------------------------------|----|
| Manitoba Pool Elevators | 23 |
| M.F.A.C. Local | 1 |

FINANCIAL AID

Folk Schools:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| Consumer Co-operatives | \$43.45 |
| Manitoba Pool Elevators | 59.45 |
| M.F.A.C. Local | 60.00 |

Advanced Schools:

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Manitoba Pool Elevators | 128.00 |
|-------------------------------|--------|

LEADERSHIP ASSISTANCE

Folk Schools:

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Manitoba Pool Elevators | 4 days |
| National Film Board | 3 days |
| Department of Agriculture | 9 days |
| Department of Health | 2 days |
| Manitoba Physical Fitness | 7 days |

Advanced Schools:

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Manitoba Pool Elevators | 20 days |
| United Grain Growers Ltd. | 2 days |
| National Film Board | 5 days |
| Manitoba Co-op Wholesale | 2 days |
| Manitoba Physical Fitness | 20 days |
| Department of Health | 5 days |

Publicity through the Manitoba Co-operator, and directors' bulletins; efforts of fieldmen; guest speakers for special occasions; gifts in kind to the schools, are included among the many other contributions for which the Youth Department is indebted to a multitude of benefactors.

4. PLAY LIBRARY

Nineteen communities availed themselves of the service offered through the Play Library of the M.F.A.C. Youth Department, borrowing a total of 82 plays during the season. The collection consists of approximately 200 one, two and three-act plays. A rental fee of ten cents for three plays for three weeks is charged for this service.

5. WINNIPEG M.F.A.C. YOUTH LOCAL

The Winnipeg Youth Local established as an educational and recreational medium for rural youth working and studying in the city, scored an average attendance of 100 at the series of seven meetings held during the winter months.

Educational features of the winter's program included addresses by D. W. Richmond, Manitoba Pool Elevators; B. L. Martin, Country Guide; E. S. Russenholt, Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers; J. T. McLean, M.F.A.C., and three film showings. Social events sponsored included a toboggan party and the annual "Co-op Hop."

Chairman and Vice-chairman of the board of directors were ex-students of M.F.A.C. Schools.

6. JUNIOR WORK

Shanamac Program

The Shanamac Program based on the booklet "Follow the Trail," by E. S. Russenholt, provides activities for Junior groups in the Federation. The Handbook, revised for 1947-1948, sets forth instructions for members and for group leaders and states the aims of the program as follows: To train children to speak in public, to conduct meetings, to share the responsibility of office, and to learn the lessons of co-operation both through interesting study and through practice.

Tribes are expected to hold ten meetings during the year and each member must complete six tests in order to earn the tokens which are awarded for satisfactory work. Separate programs are provided for first, second and third year tribes, and special certificates for all third year members. Among study booklets is included material on co-operation, nature, soil conservation and public speaking.

Twenty-six tribes with a total of 465 members registered during the past season and were serviced by the Youth Department. Contact between head office and tribes is furnished by monthly Newsletter, column in Manitoba Co-operator, and minutes of meetings.

Among a variety of projects undertaken by Shanamacs are included: Hot lunch program, bazaar, scrapbook, construction of totem pole and model camp. Funds were raised for local rink, for M.F.A.C. camp, for Canadian Appeal for Children, and scrapbooks of Christmas cards were sent to the Children's Hospital.

M.F.A.C. Districts Nos. 6 and 7 have provided a trophy for annual award to the tribe with the highest aggregate of points both for its season's work and field day events.

Shanamac Tribes are organized mainly in rural schools, of which 12 were visited during the fall months. Results of visits proved the necessity of personal contact in extending and making effective this work among rural children.

7. PUBLIC SPEAKING COMPETITION

For the sixth consecutive season the Federation has sponsored its annual provincial public speaking competition with the object of developing better habits of speech and increasing the powers of self-expression among rural young people.

Following a series of local contests approximately 75 participated in district competitions with 21 reaching the provincial finals where were awarded trophies donated by R. S. Law, United Grain Growers (Senior); Co-operative Promotion Board (Intermediate); W. J. Parker, Manitoba Pool Elevators (Junior); and the late C. H. Burnell of Oakville (Juvenile).

It is worthy of note that the number of local competitors in the spring contests of 1947 reached the highest peak yet recorded and there was an increase of approximately 15 over last year at the district level.

Through the courtesy of the Department of Education adjudication was given at district and provincial contests by Miss Gertrude McCance, Supervisor of School Radio Broadcasts and Miss Jean Smith, formerly of the Normal School staff.

8. CAMP FUND TAG DAY

A provincial-wide Tag Day in aid of the establishment of a permanent camp at Clear Lake was a new venture of the past year. June 21st, recognized as Farmers' National Holiday, was selected as the most fitting date on which to launch the drive for funds. A planning committee comprised of representatives of the M.F.A.C. and of provincial Co-operative associations was set up to take charge of publicity and arrangements, to survey the province and to establish a list of contact persons in rural areas. Local committees were supplied with posters, tags, and boxes, and with complete information as to the conduct of the Tag Day.

Due to inclement weather conditions across the entire province the proposed event was postponed in many areas, but despite all obstacles the effort was worthwhile. Gross receipts as a result of the campaign amounted to \$1,394.43 raised by some 48 communities. The Federation accepts the project as having been successful and has endorsed the idea of establishing an Annual Camp Fund Tag Day in aid of the further development and overhead cost of operating a permanent camp.

9. CLEAR LAKE PERMANENT CAMP

To establish a permanent camp has, for a number of years, been the desire and purpose of the Federation. With this intent, property on the north shore of Clear Lake was leased from the Federal Government, blue prints were prepared, and campaigns for building funds were launched. During the past three seasons the sum of \$8,331.69 has been contributed to the Camp Fund, almost all of which has been raised by community groups or donated by individuals.

Due to the high costs of labour and to the difficulty of securing building materials, the Federation was more or less marking time as far as actual construction of the camp was concerned. However, during the past season, an offer for sale to the Federation brought within reach the possibility of securing permanent facilities and, on the recommendation of Directors and Staff, property and buildings have been purchased at Crawford Park on the west end of Clear Lake just skirting the boundary of the Riding Mountain National Park.

The Federation now has clear title to approximately three acres of land on which are two frame buildings—one 36 feet by 36 feet, one 40 feet by 20 feet—both winterized. In addition the purchases include an ice house—16 feet by 16 feet, and several sheds which may be salvaged for construction purposes. The main building (36 feet by 36 feet) was originally a store and home and it is estimated that this structure will provide ample room for some 40 or 50 persons when remodelled to fit the needs of the Federation.

It is anticipated that the buildings will provide suitable accommodation for winter schools and that they may be used for such during the coming season. Camps planned for this summer will be held on the new site, and volunteer gangs will be organized to assist with the program of repair, remodeling, and beautification.

The cost to the Federation was \$6,000 and a Board of three trustees has been appointed to hold the title to the property on behalf of the Federation.

VI. Information and Publicity

General

1. The nature of the M.F.A.C. makes it imperative to bring Federation policy and activities to the attention of its membership and the general public. Your Directors have carried out this policy wherever possible. A member of the staff has been responsible for publicity work. The Federation has worked with every publicity agency and news stories have been carried in the co-op press across Canada and in newspapers in the United States.

Manitoba Co-operator

2. The Manitoba Co-operator continues to be the M.F.A.C.'s most important information media. We have at all times enjoyed the whole-hearted co-operation from the editor and staff. Coverage given to Federation activities is appreciated.

Newsletter

3. The circulation of the M.F.A.C. Newsletter was expanded to over 1,000 in July, 1947. The increased circulation included the Presidents and Secretaries of M.F.A.C. locals and Co-operative Co-ordinating Councils, secretaries of local co-operative associations affiliated with the M.F.A.C., members of Parliament, Members of the Legislative Assembly and secretaries of provincial federations and co-operative unions.

The purpose of the Newsletter is to keep Federation members up-to-date on the activities of your organization. A new feature of this year's letter has been the section "What Do You Think?" This section is designed to present both sides of any one issue as fairly as possible, and to receive the reaction of Federation members.

Questions dealt with included Canada-U.K. Wheat Agreement, United Packinghouse Workers' Strike, Oleomargarine, Coarse grains and Livestock

Policy, handling of coarse grains by the Canadian Wheat Board, Daylight Saving Time and Crop Insurance. Response to the Newsletter has exceeded any expectation. The largest number of replies were received from the Questionnaire on coarse grains and livestock policy, and the handling of coarse grains by the Canadian Wheat Board.

The Newsletter assists in keeping your Board of Directors in close touch, at all times, with the thinking of rural people. It is designed to be read easily, in five minutes at your local meeting.

Publications

4. During the year the M.F.A.C. has published a number of pamphlets and reports dealing with its activities. These include: Annual reports, youth work folders, program and policies and a leaflet "The Manitoba Health Plan and Your Community."

The Study Group Committee of the Provincial Department of Agriculture continues to provide pamphlets free of charge to the Federation for distribution.

M.F.A.C. Study Material and General Information

5. The Federation acts as the educational arm of the co-operative movement in the Province and as such maintains a large library of publications. Literature is distributed free of charge to M.F.A.C. Locals, Co-operative Associations and educational bodies. The following is a break-down of the distribution of study group and other material by subject matter:

Subject—

| | |
|---|--------|
| Health | 3,224 |
| Education | 284 |
| Co-operation and Credit Unions | 2,194 |
| Public Speaking | 1,204 |
| Agriculture | 920 |
| Soil Conservation | 819 |
| Rural Electrification | 93 |
| Farm Organization | 274 |
| Youth Work | 1,963 |
| Leadership Training | 334 |
| Farm Forum | 16,658 |
| Newsletters | 11,044 |
| M.F.A.C. Routine Reports and publications | 1,498 |
| Folders and Kits | 494 |
| Miscellaneous | 7 |
| Total | 42,075 |

In addition, large quantities and a wide variety of material was distributed through local co-operatives, annual meetings, fairs, etc.

People With A Purpose

6. The 20-minute technicolor film "People With A Purpose" is a history of the farm co-operative movement in Manitoba. It is the first of its type in Canada, and the favourable response by co-operative leaders and rural people is an indication of the need for films of this nature.

D. G. Reimer, Educational Director, Southern Federation of Manitoba Co-operatives, and Darwin Chase, of Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, were responsible for the photography, script and general production of the film.

The National Film Board assisted in the editing, cutting, sound tracking and final production. Arrangements are being made to have the film distributed in N.F.B. circuits throughout Canada with a possible audience of over 250,000. Plans also include distribution of the film in the U.S.A. and Great Britain.

The Board of Directors wish to express appreciation to Messrs. Reimer and Chase and officials of the National Film Board for their efforts in producing this film.

Appreciation

The M.F.A.C. is for the most part a voluntary organization. Its many and varied activities are the result of a large number of men and women giving freely of their time and energy, and in return asking no reward. The magnitude of this effort can only be measured by the strength and prestige of your farm organization.

Your Board of Directors appreciate your devotion to the cause of organized agriculture and extend a heartfelt thank you to individuals and organizations in Manitoba who have co-operated with them during the past year.



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Keystone Agricultural Producers

Administrative History

The Manitoba Farm Bureau, the predecessor to the Keystone Agricultural Producers, was formed in January 1965, necessitated by years of turmoil between farmers and associations/organizations. This grief resulted from a steady decline in membership participation, a shortage of finances, lack of unity between groups, and constant internal quarrelling. In short, these various independent organizations were not meeting the voluntary and commercial needs of their members.

In the 1930s, two non-commercial farm organizations existed. The Manitoba Co-operative Conference, made up of commercial co-operative institutions, and the United Farmers of Manitoba, including educational institutions. In 1935, a proposal was made for unification, to connect educational and commercial activities, but no action was taken. Thus, they remained detached and uncoordinated.

In September 1938, Manitoba Premier John Bracken had the United Farmers of Manitoba select representatives to join in discussions to form a new organization. From this a sub-committee of five was selected to make recommendations for a new recognized farm organization to include educational and commercial bodies. The name of this organization was to be the Organized Farmers of Manitoba. At a meeting in June 1939, a new organization was formed but given the name Manitoba Federation of Agriculture.

During the 1940s, there was a great deal of discussion regarding the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture's relationships with co-operatives and credit unions. The Manitoba Federation of Agriculture feared loss of support through the formation of a distinct organization. Therefore, a reformation took place in 1945 in which the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture and Co-operation replaced the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture.

In 1947, farm unions rose in popularity throughout western Canada. In Manitoba, the Manitoba Farmers Union played the greatest role. During the late-1940s and early-1950s, battles ensued between these rival organizations on the matter of commercial co-operatives in non-commercial farm organizations. Despite divergent viewpoints,

attempts at unification continued. In 1954 and 1955, a negotiating committee was formed to discuss the possibility of amalgamation. A structure was even set up for a proposed new organization which would be called Organized Farmers of Manitoba. At their annual conventions, each side endorsed unity, however, they could never agree on basic issues. In February 1957, a major meeting of 1200 farmers was held to make the decision. Amalgamation was rejected in a vote. The central issue once again was the place of co-operatives in the farmers' union. Meetings continued between 1956 and 1960 but unity remained out of the question.

On October 16, 1964, a committee was appointed to make a plan for a formal provincial farm organization. On November 16, it presented its report and suggested the name be Manitoba Farm Bureau. It proposed the following membership: all commodity groups, commercial co-operatives, Manitoba Women's Institute, Manitoba Federation of Agriculture, Diploma Agricultural Graduates' Association, agricultural societies, municipal associations, livestock breeders' associations, farm management groups and the Manitoba Farmers' Union. The Plan was adapted with minor amendments, although the Manitoba Farmers' Union refused to join.

The goals of the new Manitoba Farm Bureau were multiple and included the following: to be affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, to seek affiliation with national producer groups such as seed growers, dairymen, livestock organizations, etc., to co-ordinate groups and look for common agricultural policy, and to provide a strong voice to the farmers of Manitoba.

Representation was based on the number of producers in member groups. The greatest representation was by the Manitoba Pool Elevators. It provided 37,000 members and eight representatives. Next were the United Grain Growers and the Manitoba Women's Institute, each with four representatives. Other member groups each had three representatives.

The first President was W.S. Forrester, former President of the Manitoba Beet Growers' Association. Vice-President was G. Franklin of Deloraine, representative of Manitoba Pool Elevators. Second Vice-President was Mrs. D. Buron of Swan River, President of Manitoba Women's Institute.

Problems first to be dealt with included taxation of real property and gasoline, farmers' income position, and unemployment insurance for farm labour.

The stated aims and objectives of the Manitoba Farm Bureau were as follows: to unify the purposes and policies of organized agriculture in Manitoba, to promote the interests of farmers and farmers' organizations and promote common interest through

collective action, to formulate and promote provincial, national and international agricultural policies to meet changing economic conditions, to represent farmers before government and authorities, to study and protect interests of membership relating to existing and considered legislation (both provincial and federal), and to promote the social, economic and cultural well-being of rural Manitoba, and develop programs of mutual assistance and self-help.

The initial membership consisted of the following: Canadian Co-operative Implements Ltd., Diploma Agricultural Graduates' Association, Federated Co-operatives Ltd., Hog Producers Association of Manitoba, Manitoba Beet Growers' Association, Manitoba Branch of Canadian Seed Growers, Manitoba Chicken Broiler Industry Association, Manitoba Egg and Pullet Product Association, Manitoba Hatchery Association, Manitoba Pool Elevators, Manitoba Stock Growers Association, Manitoba Turkey Association, Manitoba Women's Institute, United Grain Growers Ltd., Vegetable Growers Association of Manitoba, and Winnipeg District Milk Producers Co-operative Association Ltd.

Groups against joining immediately were Manitoba Stock Growers' Association, Manitoba Dairy and Poultry Co-operatives, and the Manitoba Farmers' Union.

The Manitoba Farm Bureau continued to operate until 1984. In 1984, a new company was formed which took its place, remaining a separate entity. The new company, Keystone Agricultural Producers, took over the assets and liabilities. It also agreed to put the Manitoba Farm Bureau files into the Department of Archives and Special Collections of the University of Manitoba where they would be preserved.

During the third week of October 1984, the Manitoba Farm Bureau (M.F.B.) held its last meeting, approximately two years after members disagreed over how to handle the loss of the Crow Rate. In their last two motions, the M.F.B. offered its best wishes to its successor, a fledgling general farm organization called Keystone Agricultural Producers (K.A.P.), and thanked their employees for years of hard work and dedication.

Manitoba's new general farm lobby organization began one year earlier when the M.F.B. formed an ad hoc Committee on Farm Organization Structure to address serious difficulties brought about by a stormy Crow debate and the subsequent loss of support from Manitoba Pool Elevators in 1982 and United Grain Growers in 1983. The M.F.B. also faced reduced involvement of the Manitoba Cattle Producers Association due to funding problems.

Over the next few months, the Committee, chaired by Bert Hall and Earl Geddes, developed a proposal for a new general farm

organization and organized a series of 25 meetings throughout the province to consult directly with producers. These meetings took place from January 9 to January 20, 1984 and close to 1400 farmers participated with 1026 returning questionnaires designed for the rural meetings. Bert Hall was one of the co-chairs of the Committee on Farm Organization Structure, instrumental in forming K.A.P.

The need for a farm lobby organization to represent agriculture on issues common to all, was overwhelmingly endorsed with almost 97 per cent in favour. The questionnaires also included sections on structure, funding, fee levels, and additional comments. Given a clear mandate from the grassroots level, the Committee on Farm Organization Structure prepared a report and proposal for a new farm organization which was submitted on March 6, 1984.

The ad hoc committee set out to travel the province again in April 1984, as a second series of rural meetings was scheduled to seek support, funding, and delegates for the yet unnamed organization. General Council representatives and twelve delegates at the local level were elected by the time the meetings were complete on April 19, 1984. At about this time, and also due to the stormy Crow debate, the Saskatchewan Federation of Agriculture collapsed after representing farmers for 40 years. The decision was brought about by group members' resistance to contribute funds, the continued withdrawal of members, and the failure of support for a restructuring proposal. Alberta's farm organization, Unifarm, was facing its own difficulties at the time for much the same reasons. They eventually evolved into Wild Rose Agricultural Producers and Agricultural Producers Association of Saskatchewan.

By April 24, 1984, the new Manitoba farm organization had 400 paid members. Eight days later, membership exceeded 500 with a reported 6 to 16 memberships arriving in the mail daily. The first General Council meeting took place on June 15, 1984 and by noon the yet unnamed farm organization was no longer unnamed. Out of ten possible choices, delegates decided on Keystone Agricultural Producers. Rather than elect a president and executive, an executive committee was chosen consisting of 16 members (one from each of the twelve districts, and one from each of four commodity group members).

The new group took its first few cautious steps toward autonomy after the meeting as the K.A.P. executive met to form a committee to draft a constitution, by-laws, and deal with the organization's finances. In late September, K.A.P. General Council met again where the constitution and structure was changed slightly and adopted. For the first time, K.A.P. began to seriously discuss policy, passing four resolutions recommended by the executive committee.

Comfortable that their successor was healthy enough to stand alone

and there would not be a farm lobby vacuum in the province, the M.F.B. handed over the reins to K.A.P. almost one full month later. The M.F.B. then closed shop permanently.

January 1985 was a historic month for producers in Manitoba. Keystone Agricultural Producers held its first Annual General Meeting in Winnipeg where funding and membership were the top priorities. During the two day meeting, over 50 resolutions were discussed, Jack Penner was elected President, Earl Geddes was elected first Vice-President, and Cam Henry was elected second Vice-President.

Keystone Agricultural Producers is a democratically controlled farm lobby organization which represents and promotes the interests of agriculture and agricultural producers in Manitoba. It is a grassroots organization wholly run and funded by its members, with all policy set by producers throughout Manitoba.

K.A.P. has standing policy on a variety of issues including Safety Net Programs, Western Grain Marketing, Land and Resource Use, Taxation, Environment and Sustainability, Livestock Manure Management Strategy, Farm Labour, Health and Safety, Affiliations, Farm Inputs and Finance, Transportation, Government Services, Property Rights and Wildlife Resources and Trade.

Policy is set by delegates and directors elected from individual and group members. Close to twenty committees, comprised of members and the President (ex-officio), research a number of issues and report back to the executive and the General Council. Both the elected executive and management are responsible for implementing policy in the best interests of the members.

Its mission is to be Manitoba's most effective, democratic policy voice, while promoting the social, physical and cultural well being of all agricultural producers.

Scope and Content

The first accession of the Keystone Agricultural Producers Collection consists mainly of office files of the Manitoba Farm Bureau which were generated from 1965-1984. Also included are files produced prior to 1965 by the Manitoba Farm Bureau's predecessors.

These files, arranged for the most part in their original chronological order, contain the following: by-laws, reports, submissions, minutes, news releases, and correspondence of the Manitoba Farm Bureau and its eighteen-member organizations. Also included are materials from outside related organizations such as L'Union Catholique des Cultivateurs, National Farmers Union, federations of agriculture of

other provinces, etc.

After the proper chronological sequencing up to 1984, there are files which were not included in this manner. They cover other activities which took place during 1979 and 1980.

Significantly, the Manitoba Farm Bureau's early files are not as complete as the later ones. This is due to a basement flood which occurred in the basement of the Manitoba Farm Bureau headquarters which destroyed a number of them.

The five unprocessed accessions of the Keystone Agricultural Producers consist of agricultural publications, files, reports, correspondence, by-laws, minutes, newsletters, press releases, memorandums, financial statements, resolutions, submissions, notices of meetings, mailing lists, press clippings, policies, and pamphlets and brochures regarding K.A.P. and other agricultural organizations and issues.

Collection Reference: MSS 69 (A.93-92, A.96-32, A.98-29, A.00-31, A-01-34)

Inclusive Dates: 1915-1997

Collection Contents: 42 m of textual records and one audio cassette

Access Conditions: None

Keystone Agricultural Producers fonds

Finding aids are available for the following:

MSS 69 (A.86-66, A.87-59)

MSS 69 (A.93-92)

MSS 69 (A.96-32)

MSS 69 (A.98-29)

MSS 69 (A.00-31)

MSS 69 (A.01-34)

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